

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

NO. 13.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,  
Fellow of the University of Göttingen,  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,  
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-  
cine in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-  
tioner in all Her Majesty's Dominions and Col-  
onies wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 4-39

**DR. BURNIE,**  
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING.  
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**JOHN McNAB,**  
Barrister and Attorney,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,  
[6m29] Church Street, Toronto.

**Charles Sibbald,**  
LAND INSURANCE, AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Broker and Commission Merchant,  
Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,  
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-  
inson, Bart, Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,  
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross,  
Esq., Newmarket.  
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
Saddler, Harness and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,  
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**SETH ASHTON,**  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitelock and Adjoining Townships.

**PARTIES** desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket,  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

**R. MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

**R. C. McMULLEN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.  
Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the

**Celebrated American Oil,**  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4f-9

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

**J. SAXTON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the  
Business.  
Newmarket, September 3, 1853. 1f-32

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

**THOMAS MOSIER.**

GOOD Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-  
modation.  
Newmarket, Feb. 8, 1855. 4f-1

**SAMUEL MACHELL,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR KING AND WHITELOCK,  
AUBURN—MACHELL'S CORNERS.  
1f-4

## POETRY.

Written for the New Era.  
A Song  
FOR THE HONOR OF BRITAIN.

Oh! happy mother of our laws,  
And mother of our constitution;  
To give thee honor and applause,  
This day is our resolution.

It is no honor to thy name  
To set in dark confusion;  
For one to make another vain,  
By framing institution.

Oh! may the throne of Britain stand;  
By deeds of condescension;  
A blessing be to every land,  
By every new invention.

And we this day as subjects low,  
Bellow thy royal sceptre;  
This to show we keep our vow,  
We see there's nothing better.

And that allegiance is our theme—  
To praise thee we aspire;  
But half our rulers seem to dream—  
Not act as we desire.

DAVID WILSON.

## COLONIAL.

### Legislative Assembly.

### Ecclesiastical Corporations.

Debate on the Bill to incorporate St. Mi-  
chael's College, Toronto.

Mr. Bowes moved the House into com-  
mittee on the bill to incorporate St. Michael's  
College, Toronto.

Mr. Mackenzie.—You should not take  
advantage of Mr. Bowes's absence to go on  
with this bill.

The House having gone into committee.

Mr. Bowes stated that the principle of the  
bill had been affirmed by the House in the  
early part of the session, by passing the Mas-  
son College act, to which the private bills com-  
mittee had assimilated this one by reducing  
the amount of real estate to be held, to what  
would yield £1000 instead of £2000 of annual  
revenue.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that since this  
had passed the private bill committee had  
adopted a rule which had been followed during  
this part of the session, and which was intend-  
ed to be followed for the future. The rule  
was that to institutions incorporating for the  
purpose of education, &c., no power should  
be given to hold real estate beyond ground  
and buildings necessary for the actual use of  
the incorporation. The rule would not pre-  
vent them from investing their funds in  
mortgages on property, but it would prevent  
them from being the landlords of any prop-  
erty, from holding it in fee simple, except what  
they required for the use of the Corporation.  
He would suggest that this bill be altered ac-  
cordingly.

Mr. Bowes could not consent to this, as  
his bill had passed the Private Bills Committee  
before the rule referred to was adopted. Con-  
sidering that the College was situated in a  
diocese containing 600,000 inhabitants, he did  
not think it would have been too much had  
they been allowed to hold property yielding  
£2,000 a year, but as Masson College had  
been deducted to £1,000, he had agreed that  
the same deduction should be made in this case.  
He could not consent however, to the change  
proposed by his honorable colleague.

Sol. Gen. Smith considered it a very salu-  
tary rule which had been adopted by the  
Private Bills Committee. (Hear hear.) He  
was opposed to those colleges holding any  
property whatever except for the legitimate  
purposes of the corporation. Otherwise large  
tracts of land would get into the hands of  
religious bodies, so as to retard the general  
progress, of which they need seek for no better  
illustration than they had in this city of Que-  
bec. (Hear hear.) The remark of Mr.  
Bowes that the bill had passed the Private  
Bills Committee, before that regulation was  
adopted, was possessed of no force, for the  
House ought to deal with the bill on its own  
merits, as it was now before them. (Hear hear.)

Honorable Mr. Cartier said he must take  
exception to the principle of the rule adopted  
by the Committee on Private Bills, and also  
to the argument of the Solicitor General, who  
he considered, was in error in stating that the  
present system had procured abuses in the  
city of Quebec. He (Mr. C.) was in favor  
of allowing the member for Toronto to restore  
the amount to £2,000, as it originally stood  
in the bill.

Mr. Bowes.—I only want the bill to pass as  
it came from the hands of the Private Bills  
Committee.

Mr. Cartier said that, at all events, he  
could not see no objection to allowing the col-  
lege to hold real estate to the amount of £1-  
000 annually, beyond what they require for  
actual use and occupation. He could not see  
any harm that would arise from allowing cor-  
porations, religious or otherwise, to hold a cer-  
tain limited amount of real estate. Lower  
Canada would not submit to such a rule as  
that referred to by the learned member for  
Toronto, (Mr. Cameron) because in Lower  
Canada they would not see any objection to  
such corporation holding a certain amount of  
real estate. If people bequeathed money to  
such corporations, it might be squandered away,  
and they required security that it would con-  
tinue to be applied to the purposes for which  
it had been bequeathed, by its being invested  
in real estate.

Sir Allan McNab could not see the objec-  
tion to this bill. A great many acts of incor-  
poration of the same kind had already passed  
this House, and he saw no reason why this  
bill should not pass also.

Honorable Mr. Cameron.—No one ob-

jects to the passing of the bill, and the ques-  
tion simply is whether the real property they  
shall be allowed to hold shall be reduced to  
what they require for actual occupation or not.  
Sir Allan McNab.—That is a question for  
the consideration of the House, but, knowing  
how many of the Roman Catholic persuasion  
there are in Toronto, I do not think £1,000  
a year at all a large sum.

Solicitor General Smith said it was not  
the amount that was in question. (Hear  
hear.) Let them invest their funds in Provin-  
cial Securities.

Dr. Clarke thought it would be very unfair  
to compel them to invest in Provincial Securi-  
ties. If he was to leave property to such an  
institution, he would feel it would be much  
safer invested in land than in debentures.

Mr. Cameron.—We do not wish to com-  
pel them to invest in Provincial Securities.—  
They may invest in mortgages or real estate,  
or any other security they choose, pro-  
vided they hold no real estate in fee simple, ex-  
cept their own grounds and buildings, so as to  
have any claims over tenants.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon was astonished to hear  
the hon. member (Mr. Cameron) insisted on  
that principle because all along he had been  
on the other side of the question when such  
matters were under discussion. He (Mr.  
Cauchon) believed there was no harm at all in  
the present system, but that on the contrary  
it would evidence a very bad state of feelings  
if the rule adopted by the Private Bills Com-  
mittee were sustained by the House. This  
was a new country, and although few people  
could give money, many might give 100 acres  
of land, comparatively worthless at the time,  
but which in a few years might acquire an im-  
mense value; and from this system they had  
seen no harm arise but the reverse. The col-  
lege of Quebec educate forty-four children,  
giving them board and education for nothing  
and the highest amount charged for education  
in any college in the country was £17 10s. a  
year. And how were they enabled to furnish  
education in this way, but the people perhaps  
hundreds of years ago gave them property of  
little value then, but of great value now. He  
was astonished to hear the Solicitor General  
for Upper Canada expressed such opinions as  
he had done to-night, when there was not a  
single instance in which he could show that the  
country had suffered by the present system.

Sir Allan McNab.—And he has done the  
same thing himself this session in the case of  
the College Masson.

Mr. Chisholm said he would tell the Com-  
missioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Cauchon)  
what injury was produced by the system.—  
For a country like this the relations of land-  
lord and tenant were altogether unsuitable.—  
The landlord wanted to draw as much rent as  
possible out of the soil, and between them the  
progress of the country would be retarded.—  
They had asked the House to take away the  
fetters of the Seigneurial Tenure, but under this  
system they sought to establish a tenure far  
more injurious. (Hear hear.) The feeling  
in Upper Canada was decidedly against invest-  
ing money in this way in land, and one great  
cry against the Clergy Reserves was, that  
they were leased and prevented from being  
improved in the same way as the rest of the  
country.

Mr. Cauchon denied that the leasing system  
existed in Lower Canada.

Mr. Langton had listened with much plea-  
sure to the principles enunciated by the hon.  
and learned member for Toronto (Mr. Cam-  
eron) and the Solicitor General West.—  
(Hear hear.) It marked a decided progress  
in public opinion (Hear hear.) He hoped the  
House would bear out the Private Bills  
Committee in the very excellent rule they  
had agreed upon.

Sol. Gen. Smith, after consultation with  
his colleagues, rose to make a recantation of  
of the liberal sentiments he had uttered in the  
previous part of the debate. He said:  
Mr. Chairman, when I first addressed the  
committee, I was under the impression that  
the College Masson was only allowed to hold real  
estate to the annual amount of £200. I find  
that I was mistaken, that I was thinking of  
the Huntington Academy, and that the College  
Masson was allowed to hold £1000. The pre-  
sent bill, therefore, is exactly in accord-  
ance with that of the Masson College, and it  
would be an act of injustice, having passed the  
one bill, not to allow the same provisions in  
the other. (Cries of oh! oh! from the oppo-  
sition, and hear! hear! from Attorney Gen-  
eral Macdonald.) It would look like a breach  
of faith if that is not allowed. Therefore, so  
far from offering any oppositions, considering  
that during the present session we have passed  
another exactly the same he would support it.

Mr. Chisholm said the Solicitor-General  
forgot that the College Masson was incorpo-  
rated among the people accustomed to those  
things, but this was the first attempt to estab-  
lish anything of the sort in Upper Canada.  
(Hear hear.)

Mr. Hartman hoped that the hon. gentle-  
man from Lower Canada would not attempt  
to force on Upper Canada a system to which  
they must be satisfied the people of Upper  
Canada were strongly opposed. The Private  
Bills Committee would allow those corporations  
to hold whatever lands were necessary for ac-  
tual occupation and use, and surely that was  
sufficient. But the present bill authorized the  
College to hold real property, yielding an an-  
nual revenue of £1000 over and above that.

Mr. Mackenzie.—When John Quincy Ad-  
ams, President of the United States, visited  
Quebec he was awaited upon by the Roman  
Catholic Archbishop and priests. He told  
them the north and south must eventually sepa-  
rate—that the north must then have Upper  
Canada, and of course Lower Canada would  
go along with it. And then, said he, all your  
conventional and nursery property, with which  
you block up the town, will be turned into  
fine squares and streets. This language made  
a strong impression at the time on the Bishop  
and his clergy: and why should they go on,

not only perpetuating the same system, but  
even extending it to Upper Canada? (Hear  
hear.) There was nothing they could do that  
could more tend to make the people of Upper  
Canada give up the idea of British connexion,  
and throw them into the hands of the States,  
than the enacting of such things down their  
throats. They did not want Corporations Sole,  
such as was raised by this bill, which provided  
that the Roman Catholic Bishop, himself ap-  
pointed by the Pope should appoint successors to  
the Superior and Professors of the College.  
The Bishop was everything in the matter. A  
re-action was sure to come, as had been the  
case in the United States—of which there  
was sufficient evidence in the Know-Nothing  
excitement. Within the last ten days, the  
Legislature of New York, in view of the arbi-  
trary proceedings of Archbishop Hughes at  
Buffalo, had passed a bill declaring that no  
longer should any ecclesiastical corporations  
Sole be allowed. He warned Lower Cana-  
dian gentlemen to beware of raising such a feel-  
ing of re-action; for, once aroused, it might  
go too far, as appears to be the case in the  
recent proceedings of the Massachusetts Leg-  
islature, in regard to the inspection of a Ro-  
man Catholic school. He was willing to give  
the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada every  
thing that was reasonable; but the invasions  
which had been made on the equal rights of  
the people of Upper Canada, since their con-  
nection with Lower Canada, were many and  
had been deeply felt. The action of this  
House on the commutation clause of the  
Clergy Reserve Act, was an example of this.  
(Hear hear.) Throughout this debate, he  
had been anxious to know which way the Post-  
master-General was to go; but he could not  
hear him say a word about it. He was a re-  
markable quiet gentleman to-night. [Laugh-  
ter.]

Mr. Spence made no response to the ap-  
peal of Mr. Mackenzie that he should express  
his sentiments, but continued taciturn.

Solicitor General Ross wished to know, af-  
ter the solemn decision of this House repeated-  
ly given, on what principle the Private Bills  
Committee had dared to dedicate to this House  
the course they should pursue in these matters.

Mr. Turcotte denied that this Bill in-  
troduced a new principle into Upper Canada.  
The charter of Victoria College allowed them  
to hold real estate yielding an annual revenue  
of £2,000, over and above what they required  
for use and occupation. And the same, he be-  
lieved, was true of other institutions. Was  
there any institution of the kind in Upper  
Canada, he begged to ask, that did not derive  
an annual revenue from lands?

Mr. Hartman.—Knox's College.

Mr. Spence.—Is that chartered? It is a  
mere school.

Mr. Hartman, alluding to the remark of  
the Solicitor General East, said that the Pri-  
vate Bills Committee was not reduced to the  
necessity of taking instructions as to how they  
should perform their duty, from that gentle-  
man. He was not till now aware that the  
Victoria College was permitted to hold lands  
beyond what they required for actual occupa-  
tion, but he could tell the House, that that  
College had not availed itself of that permis-  
sion, and in point of fact, held no property,  
except what was occupied by the institution,  
and he believed never would. There were  
only four institutions in Upper Canada, now  
possessed of such power, one belonging to the  
Church of England, another to the Church of  
Scotland and another to the Methodist and  
another to the Roman Catholic.

Dr. Fortier (Nicolet).—Three to one!

Mr. Hartman.—One apiece, as I under-  
stand it.

Dr. Fortier.—Three Protestants against  
one Roman Catholic.

Mr. Hartman.—Rather one for each de-  
nominational. But the people of Upper Can-  
ada had set their faces against anything of the  
kind, and because a bad principle had been  
introduced they were not to be told that it  
was to be continued.

Mr. O'FARRELL said it was very evident  
that religious motives influence the gentlemen  
who were opposing the Bill as it now stood.  
He hoped, however, that it would receive the  
same support as that for the incorporation of  
Masson College had received, so that it might  
not be said that there was one law for Upper  
Canada and another for Lower Canada.

The Bill was then passed through commit-  
tee, without any amendment.

Mr. Bowes then moved, That the said  
Bill be read the third time this time to-morrow.

YEAS:—Messrs Bellingham, Bowes, Bro-  
deur, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley,  
Clarke, Daoust of Two Mountains, Dorion of  
Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, For-  
tier of Nicolet, Gill, Holton, Labelle, Laporte,  
Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir  
Allan N. McNab, Marchand, O'Farrell,  
Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Solicitor General  
Smith, Spence, Thibodeau and Turcotte—31.

NAYS:—Messrs. Ferrie, Gould, Hartman  
and Mackenzie.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We re-  
gret to have to announce the total loss of the  
schooner *Defiance* of this port, the property  
of Mr. Robert Moodie, of Terauley Street,  
and that all the crew were drowned. She  
was commanded by captain Thomas Corkin,  
of Nelson Street, who leaves a wife and five  
children to lament a loss.

This unfortunate vessel was last seen on  
Wednesday morning, about two hours' sail  
from Niagara port; and it is supposed, that  
she encountered the terrific hurricane blowing  
at the time, was capsize and sunk. She was  
freighted with railroad iron wheels, and if fa-  
vorable weather had prevailed, would have  
arrived here on Thursday forenoon. Messen-  
gers and telegraphic dispatches have been sent  
to all the shore ports, without exceeding in  
obtaining any tidings whatever of the missing  
vessel, and that she may have been merely dis-  
abled in the storm is the only hope that exists  
of her safety. The crew consisted of four

men. The *Defiance* was in capital sailing  
order, and, independent of the cargo, was val-  
ued at \$1200. There was no insurance, we  
understand, on either the Cargo or vessel.—  
*Globe.*

We are pleased to state that there is no  
truth whatever in the statement which ap-  
peared in the *Globe* of yesterday relative to  
the loss of the schooner *Defiance* and her  
crew. She is now in safety in Frenchman's  
Bay—Crew all well.—*Colonist.*

From the Quebec Mercury.  
Toronto General Hospital.

Since our last we have received and per-  
used attentively the conclusion of the testi-  
mony (if we can so call it) given at the in-  
vestigation of the trustees of the Toronto  
General Hospital, which occupied three en-  
tire days. The results show that serious  
radical defects and gross mismanagement  
exist, and that medical ethics are at a low  
ebb in the Toronto General Hospital. We  
think (unconnected as we are with any of  
the parties, and judging from the evidence  
furnished on the inquest only,) that the cur-  
se of the medical profession *jealousy* is at the  
root of the whole affair; *toto coelo* from Drs.  
Hodder, Beaumont, Bovell and Hallowell.

Drs. Telfer, Wright and Aitkin, who are  
entire strangers to us, (not so the whole of  
the four former named gentlemen,) have  
taken and pursued a manly and independent  
part in the investigation, although we do not  
pretend to justify Dr. Telfer's irregular at-  
tendance at the Hospital; on the other hand  
we blame him for it as well as Dr.  
Herrick, and we hope that the Trustees will  
insist on their regular attendance in future,  
as well as, that of Dr. Beaumont whose con-  
temptuous defiance of not only the student  
but the whole medical profession in this re-  
spect is unparalleled. The following occurs  
in the evidence:—  
"Dr. Telfer says—Dr. Beaumont attends  
in this week for admitting patients, but he as-  
serts that at all other times he will attend his  
patients at any hour he chooses.

The Chairman.—I think that Dr. Aitkin  
said that Dr. Beaumont did not attend at the  
hour.

Dr. Richardson.—Did not this complaint  
originate shortly after the operation for  
aneurism?

Witness.—I will state distinctly that this  
has been a complaint for four or five years  
to my certain knowledge.

Dr. Richardson.—Did not Dr. Beaumont  
refuse to attend at that time because he was  
unwilling his patient should be disturbed.—  
The fact was that Dr. Beaumont had a case  
of aneurism, which required a particular  
kind of treatment. He was anxious to pre-  
vent any person interfering with his patient.  
He would ask whether it was within Aitken's  
knowledge that Dr. Stratford came here and  
took the students of the Toronto School of  
Medicine into that ward, and disturbed this  
patient after he had given strict orders that  
no person should be admitted?

Dr. Aitkin.—I don't know anything of the  
kind.

The remedy for Dr. Beaumont's unpro-  
fessional conduct is simple. Let the trustees  
insist on a regular attendance at fixed hours  
of the medical men whose turn of duty it is,  
so that the student who is compelled by law  
to attend Hospital practice, may not be  
obliged to lose a whole day in watching, and  
failing such regular attendance, let him be  
requested to resign, or dismiss him.

That the Hospital is filthy, no doubt exists;  
that it is wanting in Hospital essentials, is  
equally true,—baths, leeches, and lastly brandy  
for without discussing the relative thera-  
peutic merits of brandy or whiskey, we  
hold that the physician ought to be allowed to  
grapple with death, with his own weapons  
and in his own way; and we cannot and will  
not believe that the Trustees of the Toronto  
General Hospital, will halt between the rela-  
tive cost of these two necessary evils. So  
far from entertaining such an opinion, we  
are justified in an opposite conclusion, which  
opinion is strengthened by the tone in which  
these gentlemen seem to have conducted the  
enquiry. We only object to their judgment,  
because they, besides their individual inter-  
ests and responsibilities, are too intimately  
acquainted with all the parties. The follow-  
ing illustrates Dr. Beaumont, who evidently  
has as little desire the Junior Surgeons, or  
students, shall witness his operative surgery  
as he had that Dr. Stratford or others more  
able than himself should do so.

"Dr. Aitken.—I can say that in several  
operations of Dr. Beaumont, I have not been  
consulted, while other medical men, not be-  
longing to the Institution, have been consult-  
ing to the Institution, have been consulted.  
No information has been given me of such  
operations, but I don't know that the Trus-  
tees except that information should be given  
when an operation is to take place.

Mr. Bowes.—The Trustees expect that  
due notice should be given when any opera-  
tion is to be performed.

Mr. Bowes's remarks do him honor and serve  
to strengthen our hopes in his integrity.

With reference to our friend Dr. Hodder,  
we do not like his position in this affair, and  
much as we esteem him, we must say, that  
nothing that any gentleman can say in favor  
of either, Burne, or Mrs. Donnelly, can unsay  
what gentlemen equally entitled to credit with  
himself have testified, clearly and distinctly  
against both of them. They are both evi-  
dently animals of the human family who, not  
having the advantages that Dr. Cotter doubt-  
less possesses viz:—education, have by associ-  
ation with wretchedness and misery become as  
this class frequently does, incurably callous.  
We have seen such cases before.

The following is from Dr. Hodder's testi-  
mony:—  
"With regard to cleanliness, perhaps it  
might be better managed in some respects, but  
he attributed that entirely to the building, and

not at all to the servants, for better servants  
he had not seen. He had seen dirty beds, but  
they were changed as often as they could be.  
With respect to vermin, he would say that it  
was impossible to keep such places clear of  
them, but it is no worse in this respect than  
all other public Hospitals."

With reference to the last opinion of the  
Doctor, we beg to refresh his memory, by re-  
calling to him, his remarks on visiting the Hotel  
Dieu Hospital in this city, in our company, a  
few years since. We defy him to find a lousy  
patient in that institution, after they have been  
twenty-four hours admitted, and we will say,  
from our own knowledge and experience, that  
for cleanliness the Toronto Hospital will bear  
no comparison with the General Hospital,  
Montreal. With reference to Dr. Aitken, he  
has evidently the requisites to make a Surgeon,  
"nerve and a thorough knowledge of anat-  
omy" on Dr. Hodder's own showing; and yet,  
he and his liberal friends would deprive that  
gentleman of what alone can make him a sur-  
geon, viz: "practice in operating" as Dr.  
H. says of him:—

"My belief is, that he is a thorough anat-  
omist, but that he is neither a surgeon nor a  
physician. A man may be a thorough anat-  
omist and a very bad operator. I have known  
some men of the highest medical talent in  
London—Benjamin Brodie for example—who  
were bad operators. He did not think Dr.  
Aitken wanted either nerve or knowledge of  
practice in operating."

It would, indeed, be strange if a man could  
become a Surgeon without a beginning; and  
still more strange if a thorough anatomist  
with nerve, did not become one with practice.  
Dr. Ogden's testimony is inply and straight-  
forward.

Of the students, and especially Messrs.  
Dixon and Lennon, we will say that they are  
entitled to the thanks of the class for whose  
benefit the Toronto General Hospital is in-  
tended, of the Medical students of Toronto,  
and of the whole medical profession. They  
have, we think, acted independently and man-  
fully, and of the former we assure him of our  
conviction, that Dr. Hodder's insinuations  
about his session from his former profession,  
have not done him the slightest injury in pub-  
lic estimation.

Of Dr. Clark's professional qualifications  
we think highly, although a stranger to us;  
but we advise him, for his own sake, as well  
as that of the gentlemen with whom his posi-  
tion brings him in contact, not to exhibit his  
partiality and predilections for Trinity College  
and its professors, to the evident prejudice of  
others. He may also bate his interest in the  
Dentists with advantage both to the patient  
and the student, and we advise him to bring  
out his tooth instruments when next asked for  
them.

To the students, one word at parting. If  
you dread "plucking," go to Montreal, you  
will not regret it, men are but human, and we  
have in our time experienced this sad fact.

**THE NEW SHIP.**—The large ship, built by  
Hays Brothers, now on the stocks, at the  
wharf adjacent to the railway terminus, is to  
be launched on Thursday next; and, at the  
request of the municipal authorities, will be  
named "The City of Toronto." Her dimen-  
sions are as follows: Length on deck, 168 feet;  
depth of hold, 18 feet 6 inches; breadth,  
extreme, 32 feet 6 inches. She has a poop  
cabin on deck, 40 feet by 30 feet. Her  
burthen, by builder's measurement, is 1070  
tons, equal, in carrying capacity, to 1200 tons.  
She is built entirely of white oak, with Long  
Island locust tree-nails, and fastened with yellow  
metal. Hays Brothers are the builders.—  
*Leader.*

**MR. BUCHANAN'S REPORT ON EMIGRA-  
TION.**—Mr. Buchanan's Report on Emigra-  
tion, for 1854, has been laid upon the table  
of the House, and ordered to be printed.  
From it we learn that the number of passen-  
gers who arrived at Quebec in that year  
were 53,153, of whom 52,365 were steerage.  
The number which left Europe was 51,955  
steerage, and 811 cabin; 63 were born on  
the passage, and 847 died at sea, and 46 at  
quarantine. 52,326 were landed from ships,  
and 537 came from the Lower Provinces.  
This returns shows an increase on the previous  
year of 16,454, or nearly 42 per cent., the  
immigration being larger than in any previous  
year except 1847. The total immigration  
since 1829 amounted to 825,167, averaging  
31,738 per annum.

The rumour is current, says the Buffalo  
*Courier*, that all the preliminary arrange-  
ments for transferring the Buffalo, Brantford  
and Goderich Railway to the Great Western  
Company have been completed; and if car-  
ried out, the road will be prosecuted with  
vigour to completion. The Great Western  
is doing an immense business, the receipts  
of the road last week being \$59,600, and for  
the last to weeks over \$100,000.

We learn from the Oshawa Freeman of  
Friday last, that the hurricane of Wednesday  
did great injury to several buildings in that  
town. The foundry of the Oshawa Manu-  
facturing Company, including tools, moul-  
dings, &c., was made a complete



# Now Advertisements.

Not a Don & Co.  
New York & Co.  
Harris & Co.  
Springfield & Co.  
C. L. A. & Co.  
B. L. A. & Co.  
T. D. & Co.

# The New Era

Newmarket, Friday, May 4th, 1885.

To Correspondents.—Vindex, "crowded out," "A friend to the poor," "received for the first time," "will appear in our next issue," "C. L. A. & Co." "next week."

Several new advertisements have been crowded out—amongst which are the List of Letters for Newmarket and Aurora. They will appear in our next issue.

Elsewhere will be found a new advertisement from our neighbor on Gosholt Hill, Mr. F. Hughes. His store is tidy; and his goods worthy of inspection.

We took copious notes of the Lecture delivered in the Congregational Church, on Friday evening last; but they have been crowded out.

We also attended the Lecture, delivered by Mrs. Cridge last evening, on "Woman's Rights." Comment thereon next week.

# Spring Show and Ploughing Match.

The North York Society Show and Ploughing Match, for this Spring, was held on the farm of J. H. Irwin, Esq., near Newmarket, on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., and never was one better in this part of the country. In the Class of Horses, it was admitted on all hands, that a superior lot had never been exhibited at any show of this Society; and in Bulls, although the entries were not very numerous, were of an excellent description, and highly prized by the Judges. The Ploughing was good, at least a greater portion of it; but not much in advance of last year. There is one thing to be taken into consideration, however,—the field was not as good for the purpose as that of last year.

They having completed their task, the vast crowd that assembled, began wending their way to Newmarket, to obtain the necessary sustenance to the outer man. Dinner was served for the Society at the North American Hotel; and it was well served, too. Upwards of 100 partook thereof, until they were satisfied. Dinner being over, the President called upon the Secretary to read over the list of premiums that had been awarded by the Judges, which were as follows:—

# ENTIRE HORSES.

Jockeys.—Messrs Wm Howard, Joseph Wood, Thos. Atkins.

1st Class—For farm purposes.—1st prize, Geo. P. Dixon; 2nd prize, Joseph Sheppard; 3rd prize, Joel Hollingshead.

2nd Class—Carriage and Saddle purposes.—1st prize, John Hughes; 2nd prize, Andrew Brillinger; 3rd prize, Daniel Lehman.

# BULLS.

1st prize, Capt. Beresford; 2nd prize, O. S. Phillips; 3rd prize, John Randall.

# JOCKEYS.—Messrs John Gillis, Andrew Ego, and Wm. Coulson.

1st Class—Men.—1st prize, Robt. McLean; 2nd prize, Duncan McLean; 3rd prize, Wm. Smith.

2nd Class—Young Men.—1st prize Wm. Stevenson; 2nd prize, Isaac Dewsbury; 3rd Charles Lloyd.

3rd Class—Boys.—1st prize, Isaac Willson; 2nd prize, Geo. Smith; 3rd prize, Michael Maugh; 4th prize, Dan Lundy.

The above prizes run from £1 5s to 15s, except in the Boy's Class, which run from £1 5s to 10s. The Secretary having concluded, the President rose to propose the first toast. The Society had determined to allow volunteer toasts, and no regular routine was therefore prepared. He would propose the health of the judges to-day; and while on his feet he hoped the society would allow him to say a few more words. (Cries of go on.) We may congratulate ourselves upon the present prosperous condition of the society. The number assembled had been large; and when we consider the quantity of the Stock exhibited, there was certainly room for great congratulation. (Hear hear.) He would now give "The Health of the Judges,"—drank with three hearty good cheers.

[Just here was a break in the enjoyment of the occasion, in consequence of having to adjourn to another room, in order to allow a large number who had been unable to obtain a seat at the first table, to dine.]

Having assembled in an adjoining room and order being restored—

Capt. Beresford said he had determined to give whatever premium had been awarded him, as a premium for the best bull calf exhibited at the next spring show, (hear, hear,) under one year old.

The Judges were now called upon to reply to the toast given by the President, when

Mr. T. Atkins, Secretary to West Gwillimbury Society arose and said he thought the Show to-day had surpassed any show of the kind he ever attended (hear, hear.) In horses he had never seen a better collection at any Spring exhibition. Some were entered in wrong classes; and would have obtained prizes had they been entered properly. The horse "Flower of the Forest" would have obtained a prize had he been upon the ground at the proper time; as it was, there was no alternative. He was glad also to see the superior breed of Bulls that were owned within the bounds of the Society. It showed marked signs of improvement.

Mr. Jackson proposed the health of the Vice President—Saml. Trent, Esq., which was drunk with three cheers.

Mr. Trent replied. He was particularly pleased at the present state of the Society. He thanked the company for the honor they had done him; and also for the flattering manner in which the report had been proposed. He was pleased to find his exertions had been appreciated, but in all he had not done more than his duty. He hoped the Fall Show would be as much superior to the last one, as this Show was superior to the last Spring Show; and he felt satisfied we would have the means to do an honorable thing.

Mr. Joshua Wilson proposed the health of the Secretary—Mr. Jackson. He felt satisfied that when the Society had good officers, it tended much to secure its peaceful working; and thought the Secretary had done much to advance the interests of the society.

Mr. Jackson replied.

Mr. A. N. Gamble proposed the health of the Treasurer. The remarks that applied to the Secretary would also apply to the Treasurer. Mr. Cawthra, he said was always ready to assist the Society, either in allowing the use of his means or in personal services. He (Mr. G.) had pleasure in proposing the health of the Treasurer—Drunk with all the honors.

Mr. Cawthra replied. He was not in the habit of making speeches, therefore, in that way could not be expected. The duties that had been assigned him, he endeavored to discharge as well as he could; but had even neglected his own private business to attend to the interests of this Society. He never on any previous occasion witnessed the same interest manifested to-day; and he hoped it would still increase. As had already been remarked the Society would have about £25 more to expend in premiums this fall, than he had at our last show.

The premiums for ploughing were then paid, and the meeting separated with a good feeling pervading.

# King Show and Ploughing Match.

This Show and Ploughing Match was held on Thursday, April 26th, 1885, near Mr. Webb's store, in the 6th Concession; and was pretty well attended. Being wrongly informed as to the day, we were not present, but a friend has sent us the following list of prizes:—

# Prizes for Entire Horses.

1st Prize—Joel Hollingshead, £1.

2nd do—Thos. Reddon, 15s.

# Prizes for Bulls.

1st Prize—Alex. Ferguson, £1.

2nd do—Joseph Larkings, 15s.

# Ploughmen—1st Class.

1st Prize—Alex. Ferguson, £1.

2nd do—Wm. Harman, 15s.

3rd do—Geo. Brooks, 10s.

# 2nd Class.

1st Prize—Martin Hutchinson, £1.

2nd do—James Lloyd, 15s.

3rd Prize—David Cambell, 10s.

# 3rd Class.

1st Prize—Thomas Ross, £1.

2nd do—Henry Potill, 15s.

# The Militia Bill.

We have already expressed our decided disapprobation of the Coalition Militia Bill; incurring an unnecessary expense, and plunging the country into almost boundless debt. The following is extracted from an exchange, in reference to the matter:—

We have an Adjutant General with \$3,000 per annum; two Deputy Adjutants General each with \$2,000 per annum; eighteen Assistants Adjutants General each with \$120 per annum—fifteen store keepers each with \$365 per annum; and travelling expenses at handsome rates! Add to all this the preservation and repairs of the arms, the protection of the Armories and their contents, and the contingent expenses of so vast an establishment—and some idea may be formed of the enormous expenditure into which the country is being plunged. And from what cause? for what end?—Who knows! Certainly parliament does not.

But this is only the expense of the Sedentary Militia—let us look at the volunteer force proposed to be created. This force is to consist of—

15 Troops of Cavalry,

7 Field Batteries of Artillery, and

55 Companies of Infantry—

In all 4,016 men, and 312 officers. These troops to be completely armed at the expense of the province. The sum of £2 is to be handed to each man on his enrolment, towards purchasing a uniform—at the end of three years service he is to receive £2 further—and at the end of seven years service, a third sum of £2,—all from the Provincial chest.

Read also the following which is affirmed to be only the beginning of the increasing cost of the scheme under consideration:

The commencement of the expense to the country of this precious scheme is thus candidly stated by the Commissioners:—

	£.	s.	d.
1 Commissioner	750	0	0
2 Clerks	250	0	0
Contingencies	50	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	£.	s.	d.
1 Assistant Commissioner	300	0	0
1 Paymaster	150	0	0
1 Clerk	50	0	0
Contingencies	50	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	£.	s.	d.
7 Superintendents, three first rate at	350	0	0
Four 2nd rate at	800	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	£.	s.	d.
19 Inspectors at	200	0	0
20 Sergeants per day	0	5	0
350 Constables, per day	0	3	0
150 Sub-Constables, per day	0	3	0
Clothing at 2s each man, 500 men	1000	0	0
Fuel, Light, &c., at 1s. per day	1500	0	0
Forage of 21 Horses at 1s. per day	574	17	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,088</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

# A Word to Delinquents.

Dunning is a most disagreeable business, and something we mortally hate; but when subscribers neglect to pay their subscriptions, we are compelled to do it. Although farm produce of all kinds commands almost unprecedented prices, yet strange to say we never

had so great a number of delinquent subscribers upon our books. The time for advance payment is fast drawing to a close; and as the price of labor and material have greatly advanced, we will be compelled this year to act strictly in accordance with our terms. There is but little encouragement held out to publishers to make great exertions at an extra expense, to secure the latest intelligence where subscribers keep him living from hand to mouth. The material used and the labor employed, in a Printing Office, have to be paid weekly as the year advances, while numerous subscribers allow their subscriptions to run on, and after three years, without apparently any remembrance of consequence. The sum now standing out on subscriptions amounts to several hundred dollars. True, to each individual, it is but a trifle, while if it was all paid in full, it would be a great deal. We might be saved from all pecuniary embarrassments. We hope this little reminder will have the desired effect. Persons may safely transmit us the amount through the post office, who live at a distance.

# From our own Correspondent.

Ministerial inconsistencies.—Audit Bill.—Customs Bill.—Government refuse to allow Municipal Acts to be Consolidated.—Grand Trunk Railway.

Quebec, April 17, 1885.

Two very important events transpired to-day in Parliament, which, while they indicate the force of public opinion, can only tend to bring into disrepute our form of Government.

It will be fresh in the memory of your readers, as well as in the memory of every Upper Canadian, that but a few weeks since the Government, aided by an obedient majority, voted down a Bill introduced by Mr. Darche, to require Educational Institutions receiving public aid, to make annual returns to the Legislature—showing the manner of the expenditure, together with other statistics usually required from such institutions. On that occasion the Government opposed the object sought on the ground that it was not tight to be too inquisitorial in regard to these matters. It will also be remembered that an Upper Canada majority voted for Mr. Darche's Bill, showing the feeling of the Upper Province on this most important matter.

Since then a change appears to have been wrought among ministers. By what magic agency it was effected I am not instructed; but opine the process from without was greater than could be comfortably resisted. Suffice it to say—the change was wrought, and this evening a Bill, introduced by the Inspector General to provide for a more efficient audit of Public Accounts, was read a second time. One of its clauses embraces the whole matter of Mr. Darche's Bill, in language so nearly similar, as to induce the uncharitable suspicion that the result of his labors has been appropriated by Mr. Cayley to his own credit. The Bill, which, in the hands of a member of the opposition, was characterized, by members of the Government, as inquisitorial and dangerous in the extreme, and denounced as an attack upon the institutions of Lower Canada, when embodied in all its features, in a Bill brought forward by the Government, is looked upon as all right. Will it be believed, the obedient majority who voted it down when opposed by their leaders—to-night, with the exception of six Lower Canadians, voted for the Bill; thus showing how far their votes represent even their own opinions, much less the opinions of their constituents!

I do not mention these facts to complain of the last step; but when a Government can only be sustained by an abandonment of that high moral principle which alone can afford any guarantee for the proper administration of affairs, it becomes the duty of every man to inquire how far such a Government merits his confidence and support.

The other event, to which I first alluded, is the fact that Mr. Attorney General Drummond, the hero of several bills intended to settle the Seigneurial Tenure Question, today submitted another Bill on that subject, intended as a supplement to that passed in December. This last Bill, like the one above commented upon, is a piracy of other men's labors—embracing in its main features the several leading points proposed in December by the Opposition, and then promptly voted down by Mr. Drummond and his supporters in Upper as well as in Lower Canada. Their adoption now, during the same session, is one of the highest compliments ever paid to any parliamentary Opposition, by any Government. How the generous supporters of the government may feel, on being called upon to vote for a measure which but a short time since they were required to repudiate, I cannot say; but, as usual, I suppose they will render obedience to the powers that be.

If any further proofs were wanting to show the unfitness of the imbeciles now in the Administration for the places they occupy, I might mention another incident also of this day. The Customs Act of the present session, passed in December last, was found to be lame and blind both; and, as such, calculated to mislead; therefore it must be amended, and it was amended accordingly, by a Bill passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day, the 30th inst., and assented to by the Governor on the 31st.—to take effect on the 5th; and lo! it is wholly inoperative—having been drawn in such a manner as to fail entirely in its design. Today another Bill was introduced to explain and amend that which was assented to only a fortnight ago. Thus they go on, committing blunder after blunder, failing to perform correctly the functions with which they are charged, and dog in the manger like, refusing to allow others to do what they cannot.

The select committee appointed with instructions to revise and consolidate the Upper Canada Municipal Act, has been sitting almost daily for a month past, and the work assigned to it is nearly completed; but I learn the wisest ones at the head of affairs have determined the fate of the Bill about to be reported—namely, that it should be reduced to the various Acts relating to municipal matters into one, thereby effecting an incalculable advantage to the country. We shall see whether an obedient majority will be found to sustain them in this.

# Legislative Council Bill—Grand Trunk Aid—The Commutation Scheme, &c.

Quebec, 24th April, 1885.

While I write the House is engaged in discussing the Elective Legislative Council Bill—evidently with an intention on the part of a majority, to keep ministers to their promise as far as this question is concerned. Whether

this desire on the part of the members of the House arises from their partiality for this particular bill, or from a conviction of the necessity for some change in a system of Government which admits of such proceedings as render our Government and Legislature, to a great extent the subject of reproach, I will not pretend to say. Nearly every one advocates the introduction of the Elective Principle in the constitution of the second chamber, and while it is evident, from the remarks of members privately, as well as from the general tone of public opinion, expressed through the newspapers, the proposal to make the time of service in that branch of the Legislature eight years, does not meet with the hearty concurrence of anything like a majority of the people. A large majority of the representatives vote against any reduction of that time, possibly having before their eyes the inconvenience of meeting their own constituents, especially after the manner in which many of them have misrepresented those constituents.

In a former letter I mentioned a rumour that the Grand Trunk Railway Company intended asking for further aid. That rumour is confirmed by a notice given by Mr. Cayley on a proposed further advance of £200,000 sterling to be made, at a loan on the security of the whole line of Road, already mortgaged to the Country. It is a rumour, thus making an investment in the undertaking of £1500 sterling per mile. But this last job has not yet been perpetrated and for the welfare of the country, I hope it will not be. Had the original agreement been carried out, there could be no great risk in the guarantee of £3000 per mile. If the country has to build the road, or pay for so doing, it would be well first to get the entire management of the work.

Could we rely upon political manifestations we might hope for a refusal on part of the Legislature to risk anything further in this work whilst under its present management. Several Ministerial Caucuses have been held with a view to obtain the concurrence of a majority to the aid sought for; but I am informed without success; the promptness with which the House voted for Mackenzie's motion for a return of the names of the stock holders in the Grand Trunk with the number of shares held, by each, although violently opposed by Mr. Hinek, is one of the first indications of correct feeling upon this subject manifested by the House for some time past, and would naturally lead to the hope that the Ministers and their supporters are not altogether callous to public opinion. It is even said the Inspector General was only compelled by force of the pressure produced from without by Mr. Hinek to yield his own opposition to granting any further aid. It is evident this part of the contract for office, made by the present incumbent with his predecessor is anything but agreeable. The couch so eagerly sought is anything but a bed of roses.

To be Continued.

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

# Patriotic Fund in Canada.

The Subscribers to the Patriotic Fund in this Province will be gratified to see from the accompanying letter from the Secretary to the Royal Commission that a sum of £21,000 has been invested in Canadian Securities, and that the Wives and Children, Widows and Orphans of Soldiers left in Canada and who are now serving, or may have served, in the Crimea, will be cared for.

# ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

16 (A) St. George St., Westminster, April 3, 1885.

To J. F. Litchfield, Esq., M. D., Montreal.

Sir,—I delayed answering your letter until I could give you a satisfactory reply.

Two only of the List of Soldiers' Wives in Canada, which you are good enough to forward, prove to be widows.

In reference to these and others that unhappily became so the Chaplain of the Forces had been written to before the arrival of your kind communication, and money forwarded.

In reference to the wives left in Canada, I have communicated with the Hon. Major Pows, and he will attend to their cases.

The Commissioners have invested £21,000 in Canada Securities, as a compliment to Canada, for her liberal donations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. C. FISHER.

# CONFESION OF A MURDERER.

A short time since, a Mr. Ragan died at Pigna, Ohio, under circumstances tending to the belief that he was poisoned by his wife. She has been arrested, and has made a full confession. It appears that she was instigated to the commission of the crime by a man named Morory with whom she was passionately in love. Morory urged Mrs. Ragan to make way with her husband, and letters were produced in which she strongly urged him to do the deed. The scruples of the wife were finally overcome, and she obtained arsenic and administered the same to her husband until he died. Mrs. Ragan is 22 years of age, quite prepossessing in appearance, and Morory is 35, and has a wife and three children. They are both under arrest.—Boston Journal.

# FIRE IN BOSTON.

From Boston a despatch dated Saturday evening says: A fire is raging in the north part of the city. It broke out at 3 p. m. on Battery Wharf and has spread over east Boston Ferry Wharf, consuming Lincoln and Battery Wharves; and sloops Diana and Pharsalia and several other vessels are on fire. Wind high, and fire raging fearfully. The space burnt over is about 3 acres, covered mostly by wooden buildings, 2000 bales of cotton were burnt on Battery Wharf and a large quantity of beef, pork and resin on Lincoln Wharf. A large quantity of wood, coal and lumber was destroyed. The ship Pharsalia, with a valuable cargo of cotton and tobacco was burned to the water's edge. Three engines and one hose carriage were destroyed. Total loss by fire estimated at not less than \$600,000, insured in Boston for \$450,000 or \$300,000. The Mutual offices are the largest losers, several of them having \$50,000 invested. The Joint Stock offices have mostly escaped with small losses. The firemen continue at work yet, the flames not being subdued. Thomas Wigglesworth, one of our highest merchants, died this morning. He leaves \$200,000 worth of property.

# APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, to

Edward Albert Paget, of Thorahill, County of York, Gentlemen;

Arnon, Walter, Gamble, of Newmarket, Gentlemen; and

Weston L. Herriman, of the Township of Clarke, Esquire, M. D.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.—From Washington a despatch dated April 23rd of this morning has a long article on the state of our affairs with Spain. It states that the President regards the recent thinging to and examining of American vessels as a violation of the International law, an indignity to our flag and an aggression on our right which will not be tolerated. Commodore Micauley is not to argue with the Spanish Cruisers as to the right of search or visitation, but to say to them, "You can claim no right of search, visitation, or examination of any vessel rightfully bearing our flag on the high seas under any guise or pretext in your presence or within my reach. If you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril." The Union further says, the Spanish Government have the issue of war or peace in their own hands, for if they persist in their aggression war is inevitable.

# More Ships sunk at Sebastopol.

Letters from the fleet off Sebastopol, dated the 20th and 27th ult., supply us with the fact only surmised in Lord Raglan's despatches relative to the sinking of more of their fleet by the Russians. During the night of the 25th the Russians sank three more ships of their line-of-battle ships and a frigate inside the boom at the mouth of the harbour of Sebastopol, and by what we can see through glasses they appear to be making with them another barrier across the harbour, and as it appears as yet only half-way across, I suppose, when ready, they will sink some more to complete it, which will leave but two or three of their boasted Black Sea fleet. We are erecting new batteries which would have commanded their ships; so, sooner than see them destroyed by us, they are sinking them in the most advantageous position; that is the only conclusion we can come to.

A New and Fatal Disease has made its appearance here. The cause of death is said to be cholera; but it appears to be a painless malarial, which carries off the victim in a few hours. Many persons have lately died of this mysterious disease, and rumors have spread abroad that the plague had once more visited Constantinople, but that the authorities and doctors do not wish the truth to be known. But this is only one of the reports which the present excited state of men's minds lead them to credit without examination. If there be anything new in the disease, it will probably be found to resemble the fever which carried off the Turks in such numbers at Hialeklaya.—Times Cor. Constantinople March 5.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, received by important mercantile houses, state confidently that the fanatical war party has completely got the upper hand and that Alexander II.'s throne would not be worth a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. The rich nobles, who in their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to swell the popular cry. They offer large contributions in the hope of averting a sweeping ad valorem property tax amounting to confiscation.

# THE WEATHER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A letter from Constantinople of March 26th says: "We have had an extraordinary duration of fine weather, and seemed to have leaped suddenly into summer. For the last two days, the heat has been positively oppressive, and its continuance will, I fear, increase the extent of sickness. Happily the cholera is almost extinct in this city, and the environs, although cases present themselves in the hospitals."

# Buffalo Harbour still closed by the ice.

no immediate prospect of its opening.

# The Republic says:

"Patience is a sovereign balm, and Buffalo has a pretty good supply generally, but the stock at present is getting rather low. If we could have a north-east gale now for about 24 hours, and for which daily and nightly prayers ascend, there would be no difficulty in getting out of our harbor, and navigation would permanently open. We have had fine weather enough, but it does not appear to have the desired effect. One reason and perhaps the only one for this has been the entire absence during the spring, of all winds to stir it up, waves it about and knocks it to pieces, as has heretofore usually been the case. There it lies motionless, and slowly, very slowly, rotting—the observed of all observers"—the subject of perpetual comment, and very generally unattracted by all decent people.

# THE MAIN LIAISON LOST!

By Special Telegram from Quebec last night, we learn that the Main Liquor Bill was thrown out last night by the Speaker, who decided that it affected commerce, and should have originated in committee of the whole. The bill is killed for the session. The Speaker's decision was sustained by the House—fifty-nine to forty-five.

Mr. Hogan has gained the Prize Essay for the Paris Exhibition. The French Judges decided that the English should have it—the numbers being equal, the Governor was called in, who decided that Mr. Hogan had fairly gained it.

# The House was discussing the Grant of nine hundred thousand pounds to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was violently opposed. Ministry will have a small majority.—Colonist.

# LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

The report of Transcript says that a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, under the superintendence of Dr. Litchfield, will shortly be opened at Kingston. This information we have had in our possession for some time, but for prudential reasons we were not at liberty to let it be publicly known. Dr. Litchfield was only lately editor of the Pilot—he is a gentleman of large experience in the treatment of lunatics, and in every way capable for the responsible, arduous and trying duty the Government has selected him for.

# Kingston Herald.

The Kingston News of Tuesday last, learns that in consequence of flour having been raised to thirteen dollars per barrel, and other breadstuffs in proportion, the people of Smith's Falls have broken open the stores and helped themselves ad libitum. A great deal of suffering is said to prevail in the Township of Marlborough, and adjacent Townships which were devastated by fire last August, many of the settlers being destitute of food, and the means of procuring the seed for their spring crops. It is said a petition is about to be presented to Parliament praying for aid for these people.

A serious riot occurred at Chicago a few days since growing out of the Maine Law and license question. It appears that while some license suits were going on in the Court House, a procession of intoxicated German and Irish, proceeded to the building and collected a crowd. The Police tried to disperse them and a fight ensued, in which knives and clubs were freely used.—In the afternoon the Police so roughly that the military were ordered out to disperse the rioters. Two men were killed, and others wounded.



ARMSTRONG

**NEW PATENT**  
**Washing Machine.**

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new and improved

**PATENT WASHING MACHINE**  
high, for service and durability, defies every other  
invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the  
most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to  
keep with five per cent less wear upon the clothes  
than in two-thirds the time than any Machine now  
in use. It will not break or tear or rust, and is  
capable of cleaning articles from the finest fabric  
to the coarsest web. These Machines can be seen  
at the Shop of the subscribers.

**JOSIAH JAMES & CO.**

A Patent for the above Machine has been applied  
for. The public, therefore, are cautioned against  
imitations. J. J. & Co.  
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. (t-52)

We, the undersigned, having tried the above  
Washing Machine, can confidently recommend  
them to the Public. The process is simple;  
in the same time, the work is performed speed-  
ily and satisfactorily—making no difference  
whether the article is small or large.

Isaac Roberts, Mrs. Aaron Gadsby.

" Wm. Phillips	" John Clubine
" Asa Moore	" P. Pearson
" Thos. Wallace	" Brook Dennis
" Hicks, Bradford	" John Goodwill
" Boddy	" T. L. Baycock
" Wm. Walton	" W. Wallace
" J. Hollingshead	" R. H. Smith
" Joseph Hartman	" J. Wood
" J. W. Collins	" E. Jackson

Mrs. Charles Doan.

**HELP! HELP! HELP!**

**50 CHOPPERS WANTED.**

**W**ANTED by the subscriber, 50 Choppers—to be engaged either by the day or month, or by contract will be let by the Acres on Lot No. 20, in the 7th con. of the Township of Hawick, in the County of Huron—Queen's Bush. This chance affords a favorable opportunity to parties desiring of moving West to secure land. The highest price cash will be paid.

Howick, Lisadell P. O., April 2, 1855. 5w9

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**1855. "DRY GOODS." 1855,**

**Do you want to Save your Money?**

F.S.O., the object may be attained by purchasing at J. & W. Corbin's New Dry Goods Store, No. 141½ Broadway, New York. You will find every article in a more liberal and better quality and at the lowest prices for

**CASH EXCLUSIVELY.**

The subscribers beg to impress on those who have not already favored them with a call, that the most liberal and extensive assortment of advertisements is now being published, and that the same will be so practiced by them—a single call will suffice to prove this.

Heavy striped Shirting 7d. per yard; Cobourg dressed at 5d. 3d.; Gala Plaid 9d. per yard; heavy Wool Hosiery at 1s. 10½d.; Plush Bonnets at 2s. 6d.; Cape Bonnets 1s. 3d. All other Goods at corresponding prices.

**B.—Furs at very Reduced Prices from this date.**

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

Toronto, Jan'y 16, 1855. J. & W. COWAN.  
20yl

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**Boston Lamp Store.**

OUR Stock of LAMPS and FANCY GOODS, are  
better than ever. Always on hand Oil, Burn-  
er, Fluid and Camphure.

J. BRIGGS.

---

**Keep it Before the Millers.**

**oston Belting Company's Vul-**  
**canized Rubber Belting,**  
**JOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched**  
**LEATHER BELTING.**

J. BRIGGS.  
1y5l

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**Fall Dry Goods.**

various stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in  
part of all  
**WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,**  
such as Merinos, Cabourgs, Flannels, Blankets,  
&c., &c. In the  
**Grocery Department**  
will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee,  
sires, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness  
cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.  
**JOHN ROWLAND,**  
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen St's.,  
Toronto. (1-11)

---

**MEDICAL HALL,**  
NEWMARKET.

---

**DR. CURTIS'S**  
Inhaling Hygean Vapor & Syrup,  
For Consumption, for Sale Here.

**Cabinet Wareroom,  
OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,  
NEWMARKET.**

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for every liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of  
**UPHOLSTERED BED ROOM AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.  
All orders promptly attended to; and great care taken in their execution.  
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.  
**JOSEPH BOTSFORD.**  
Newmarket Oct 12, 1854. 1-33

FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers,  
Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single  
Entry, for sale cheap. Apply of the  
NEW ERA OFFICE  
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.



## AMUSEMENT.

**Quio pro Quo.**—Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other.

"Oh dear," said Smith, "how you made my head ring."

"That's a sign that it's hollow," replied Mr. Brown.

"Didn't you ring?" enquired Smith.

"No," said Brown.

"Then that's a sign it's cracked!" replied his friend.

**Woman's Rights.**—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of Illinois Legislature: "Resolved, That a fine of \$500 be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of the State, without first putting on gentlemen's apparel."

**Excessive Pointing.**—Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion, a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse, he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon, and looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed: "What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you!" A plain country looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said: "No, sir, it isn't the devil as is doing it; it's a werry fat un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to gain in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

**Jonathan's Hunting Excursion.**—"Did you ever hear of the escape that I and Uncle Zekel had, duckin' out on the Connecticut?" asked Jonathan Timbloss, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her old log cottage, for and in consideration of a bran new tin milk pan. "No I never did, do tell it," was the reply.

"Well, you must know that I and Uncle Zekel took it into our heads one Saturday afternoon to go a gunnin' arter ducks in father's skiff; so in we got and skulked down the river, a proper sight of ducks flew up and down the river I tell ye and a few of 'em lit down by the marsh, and feeding on insects. I caught up my powder horn to primo and it elipt right out of my hands and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now I could not swim a jot, so I sez to Uncle Zekel, 'you're a pretty clever fellow; just let him take your powder horn to primo,' and don't you think the stungy critter wouldn't!"

"Well," says I, "you are a pretty good diver, and if you'll dive and get it I'll give you a gramin'. I tho't he'd leave his powder-horn, but he didn't he stuck it in his pocket, and down he went—and there he staid." Here the old lady opened her eyes with wonder and surprise, and a paws of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added: "I looked down, and what do you think the critter was doin'?"

"Dear!" exclaimed the old lady, "I'm sure I don't know."

"There he was," said our hero, "cotton' right on the bottom of the river, poring the powder out of my horn into bizzan!"

**A Shaker.**—A city buck visited the shakers at Lebanon, some time since, and as he was wandering through the village encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him:

"Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a shaker?"

"Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way."

"I should like to see you perform."

"I can accommodate thee, friend," said the other, quite cool, and seized the astonished customer by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

Some one tells a good story of a broad backed Kentuckian who went down to Orleans for the first time. Whiskey, brandy and plain drinks he knew, but as to the compounded and flavoured liquors, he was a know-nothing. Reposing on the seats of the court of St. Charles, he observed a score of fashionable drinking minijuleps. "Boy," said he, "bring me a glass of that beverage." When he had consumed the cooling draught he called the boy. "Boy, what was my last remark?" "Why you ordered a julep." "That's right, don't forget it—keep bringing 'em."

**The Wheat Crop in the Western States.**—"The Chicago Tribune states that prospects of the wheat crop in the West was never better. In Iowa a large quantity has been sown, but so great is the emigration to that State, and so rapidly did it fill up last season, that a large portion of the surplus will be required for the new settlers there and in Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout Illinois it is represented that the crops never look better. The high prices of the last few years, and the almost certainty that there will be but little obatement during the present year, have stimulated the farmers to sow to an extent beyond former precedent. And the same may be said of Wisconsin. The prospect here is that the abundant crop of last year, will be succeeded by one equally as good as this. We hear good reports, too, from Indiana and Michigan.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**—We learn by special telegraph, from Quebec that the Government have introduced a bill in the House of Assembly, authorizing a grant of £900,000 sterling—four millions and a half of dollars—in aid of the Grand Trunk Company. It is represented that this assistance is absolutely necessary, to prevent a total stoppage of the works. We have not time to enter fully on the question to-day, but must express our opinion that the Province cannot grant any further aid of a work undertaken and carried on as the Grand Trunk Railway has been. From the very first, it has evidently been the intention of its promoters to foist the enterprise on the Canadian people, while they were receiving enormous profits from an excellent contract—and to carry on their scheme successfully they have not hesitated to use the grossest deception. It is a pity, indeed, to see a great enterprise, of the

highest importance to the welfare of the country, stopped at such a moment as the present, butyng the Province to grant to a large a subsidy to a company, a knowledge of whose affairs has been studiously kept from the public, and whose arrangements have been made in a corrupt and improper manner. The contract with Jackson & Co. should be declared at once, before one penny of further aid should be granted by Parliament, and the fullest information as to the position of the company must be given.—Globe

**The Kilkenny Cate.**—Mr. Hincks and Dr. Rolph have been accusing each other of revealing cabinet secrets. The scene was edifying highly so. No doubt the copy will, after having read the reporters' account of it, conclude with ourselves that the two worthies should shake hands on that score.

Why not dispense with the empty ceremony of taking official oaths? Like revenue laws in a community of smugglers, they merely produce perjury, evasion. We'll wager a deuce that not one Cabinet Minister among every dozen regards his acceptance of office with the 'condition' attached of being bound to fulfil its honesty, as anything more than an idle form we should be sorry to think upon some of the acts and commissions of certain Ministers and ex-Ministers, whom we could name, if it were *fashionable* to attempt to reconcile them with obligations assumed under oath.

It will be remembered by our readers that during the time the Clergy Reserve Bill was under discussion in the House, and after it passed, that it was boldly asserted by the Hon. A. McDonald and reiterated by the press under the control of the Ministry, that the government could only commute with individual members of the established churches but the correspondence with the incumbents and the government since December last asked for by the Assembly has been sent down to the House, which exposes the glaring trickery of the Ministry on this subject. We will give two cases as an illustration. The Rev. H. Gibson minister of the Scotch Church, Galt, and the Rev. W. Johnson of the same body at Barton, wrote to his excellency the Governor General, enquiring whether they could get their money as individuals.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**KETTLEBY HOUSE!**

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

The Undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their

**Fall and Winter Stock:**

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crochets, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscriber here, therefore, by strict attention to business, to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.

A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for

**Hides and Skins.**

**CROSBY & SNIDER.**

Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

**Strayed.**

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 74, Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitby, on the 12th inst., a

**DARK BROWN MARE,**

About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

**BENJAMIN WILLIS.**

Yonge Street, Feb. 22, 1855. 17-3

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other**

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

M. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of

**Stationery, School Books,**

**Blank Books,**

**Writing Papers,**

**Paper Hangings,**

**&c. &c. &c.**

Toronto, June 29, 1854. 17-21

**Just Received!**

A NEW WORK, entitled a "VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA," by a Canadian; embracing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**

Newmarket, Sept. 23, 1854.

**J. C. BLISS,**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

Prosser's Chronicle of

**England, France, and Spain.**

with Poets—in 3 vols.

own's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.

Claridge's Works.

Clarke's Tales about Ireland.

For sale cheap, at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**

Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

**600 bunches of Shingles**

**FOR SALE.**

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**

Newmarket, March 9, 1855. 17-5

**POPULAR NOVELS.**

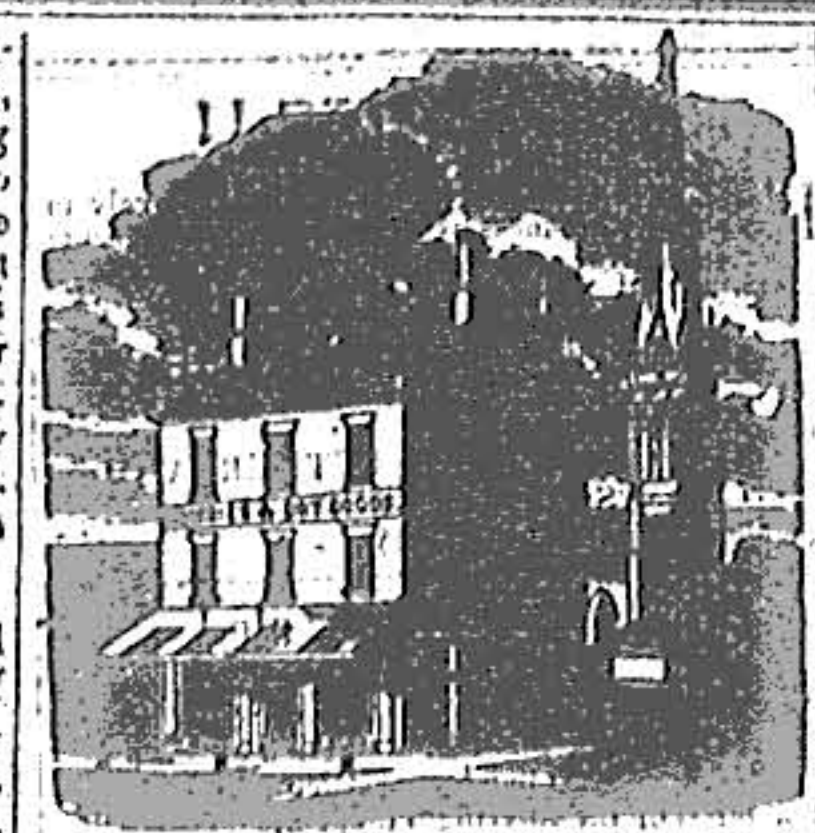
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayhew, Miss Pickering, Harry Hazel, and others, at the

**NEW ERA OFFICE.**

Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A School Book, At the New Era Office.



JAMES B. RYAN, Importer and Dealer in

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,**

**WINE AND LIQUORS.**

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Toronto, September 14, 1853. 17-3

**NEW STORE!**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND**

**MILLINERY.**

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM, will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions; Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Caps and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street.

A. H. EARL.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854. 15-17

**JAMES B. RYAN,**

IMPORTER OF

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.**

Sign of the

**LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.**

(Old Stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Is receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, via. Alice Gill, Spruce, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance of Cost Price.

May 27, 1854. 17-17

**JUST CALL AT THE**

**RAILROAD HOUSE**

No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

**CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,**

Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.**

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto; May 15, 1854. 17-22

**ROADHOUSE'S**

**Furniture Ware Room,**

NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture.**

Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.

**Funerals Furnished on the shortest notice.**

Newmarket, February 17, 1854. 17-2

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

**TO THE AFFLICTED.**

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicine has arrived, here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

**VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM,**

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,**

A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

**FLUID EXTRACT OF**

**SARSAPARILLA AND SELLINGIA,**

The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

**VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,**

A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

**WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN**

**WORM KILLER.**

An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

**APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**

The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,**

A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

**RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND**

**BONE LINIMENT.**

The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N.B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by: Kerfoot & Robertson at the Electric Medical Dispensary, 10, Dundas Street, London, O.W.

Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stennett, Keswick, North Gwillimbury; William Chantler, New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.

London, August 3, 1854. 17-17

## HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

54, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.

Toronto, October 20, 1854. 17-1

**DR. S. N. PHOX,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

REGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers, who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FIFTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWARK, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skilful operator, either in inserting

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**

**ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.**

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hall, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,**

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Paraffine, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying Colors in Oil and Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Dye, Pomatum, &c., &c.

**AGENTS**

For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Catharine's Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and Dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cures, &c., &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

**Terms: LIBERAL.**

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, July 22, 1853. 17-25

**HOTEL FOR SALE.**

**DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and commodious House, known as the

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**

Situated on the Main St., in the Town of Newmarket, on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House is substantially built of Brick, with abundance of Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation necessary for doing an extensive business. The premises contain one acre of excellent Land, with two extensive fronts. This property offers to any person possessed of moderate capital, and business habits, an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court House, in which are held the public meetings of the Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Society meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the subscriber, on the Premises.

**JAMES FORSYTH.**

June 1st, 1854. 17-17

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Chartered by act of Parliament.

**Capital 100,000.**

Home Office Toronto.

President, I. C. GILLES.

Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

**DIRECTORS.**

GEORGE MICHIE, W. HENDERSON,

JAMES BEATY, RICK LEWIS,

WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,

M. P. HAYS.

**ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.**

**ROBT. STANTON, Secy. & Treas.**

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance.

**THOMAS NIXON.**

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 17-2

**SADDLERY, HARNESS,**

**WHIPS, &c.,**

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**

Main Street, Newmarket.

**LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!!!**

ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**

Main Street, Newmarket.

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

**WILLIAM WALLIS,**

Main Street, Newmarket.

**CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**BLACKSMITHING!**

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country, that he has

**COMMENCED BUSINESS**

In the Shop formerly occupied by GEO. BELL, who he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

**ALLAN WHITE.**

Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 17-16

**Just Received,**

A splendid assortment of Maps, CHARTS,